

NEW APPORTIONMENTS.

A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

Population of Congressional and Senatorial Districts—Figures Showing Votes of 1888 and 1890—Correct Maps of the Two Apportionments.

Below is given a summary of the laws passed by the recent Legislature, which comprises only such acts as are of general application and affecting the whole State. Acts relative to incorporation of villages, amendments of charters, appropriations for public institutions, organization of new townships, and of a purely local nature, are not included. The generally operative acts are relative to:

The formation of street-railway companies.  
To divide the State of Michigan into twelve Congressional districts.  
To prevent the spread of the yellow fever, a disease of the South.  
To organize companies for fighting, mining, manufacturing, etc.  
The protection of fish in the waters of this State.  
Central board of control of the schools of the State.  
To require plank roads to cut all noxious weeds.  
The State Board of Equalization.  
Prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors in public institutions.  
The Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Home.  
Roads, highways, bridges, etc.  
Union depots and railroad stations.  
Authorizing cities and townships to acquire toll and plank roads.  
The continuation of the compilation of war records in the office of the Adjutant General.  
Public instruction in the primary schools.  
The protection of the order of Elks.  
To prevent the killing of deer in Allegan and Van Buren counties.  
Prohibiting persons from obstructing the business of companies.  
Charitable and industrial schools.  
The support of the poor by the public.  
To compel railroad corporations to cut woods on their lands.  
To prevent the spread of dangerous diseases.  
To prevent the catching of fish in the counties of Cass, Berrien, and Calhoun.  
The banking laws and the supervision of the banking department.  
Repealing county election law.  
The County School Commissioner, examiner, etc.  
Uniformity of railroad legislation in the United States.  
Authorizing the department of literature, science, and arts to issue certificates in certain cases.  
To amend an act relative to life insurance companies.  
The taxation of railroad companies.  
For the incorporation of union churches.  
Authorizing the Board of State Auditors to make improvements on State property at Lansing.  
The independent forestry commission.  
To secure the right to fish in navigable and man-made waters.  
Trust and deposit companies.  
The regulation of highways and private roads.  
The uniform management of certain State institutions.  
To prevent railroad companies from taking up their tracks.  
The incorporation of ladies' hives of the Macabees.  
To introduce the kindergarten method in this State.  
The promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States.  
The recording of town plats and for the vacating of the same.  
The protection of hotel-keepers.  
The right of real property by descendants.  
To authorize any railroad company to issue bonds.  
Electric fire alarm companies.  
Public instruction and primary schools.  
The amendment of the charter of railroad companies.  
To prevent the spreading of the milk weed in the State of Michigan.  
The practice of dentistry in this State.  
To amend the law for the construction of sidewalks along highways.  
To require previous notice in suits of election.  
The holding of justice of the peace.  
To change the name of the Michigan Christian Association.  
The election of President and Vice President.  
Authorizing the Governor to deposit direct tax received from the United States in the treasury of the State.  
Corporations dealing in real estate.  
Religious and medical associations.  
Pet stock associations.  
Highways, private roads and bridges.  
Appeals from justice courts.  
Mineral mining.  
The protection of game.  
The incorporation and management of railroad companies.  
Penalties for sheep killed by dogs.  
For the organization of associations for lawful sporting purposes.  
Giving the cities power to construct gas and electric lights.  
To provide for sections of election and suits and to regulate the same.  
To punish fraudulent entries in speed contests.  
Providence association of miners, timbermen, etc.  
To apportion anew the Representative districts.  
The employment of children in certain cases.  
To incorporate companies of Deutscher Landwehr, etc.  
Independent Order of Foresters.  
Companies for mining, etc., whose charters have expired.  
State bonuses offered to soldiers and sailors.  
The change of the name of the State.  
To regulate interest of money on accounts, etc.  
The incorporation of orders of Independent Old Fellows.  
The organization of military forces in the State.  
To require the prosecuting attorney to appear and conduct criminal proceedings, etc.  
To organize grand jury districts at large.  
The rights of the Goldsboro League.  
The organization of companies for the construction of union railroad companies.  
The purchase of plank or toll roads at large.  
The Sons of St. George.  
To organize township school districts in the Upper Peninsula.  
The incorporation of railroad companies.  
Proceedings against garnishers.  
Following is a map of the new Congressional districts, giving population, and the votes of the districts at the election of 1888 and 1890, upon Secretary of State. In 1888 Gilbert R. Gorman (Rep.) had a plurality of 25,720 over Thomas D. Hawley (Dem.) and in 1890 Daniel E. Soper (Dem.) had a plurality of 7,700 over Washington Gardner (Rep.). The First District is as follows:

District.	Pop. in 1888.	Pop. in 1890.
First.	178,841	178,841
Second.	178,841	178,841
Third.	178,841	178,841
Fourth.	178,841	178,841
Fifth.	178,841	178,841
Sixth.	178,841	178,841
Seventh.	178,841	178,841
Eighth.	178,841	178,841
Ninth.	178,841	178,841
Tenth.	178,841	178,841
Eleventh.	178,841	178,841
Twelfth.	178,841	178,841

Under the new electoral bill Michigan is divided into two electoral districts as follows: The Eastern electoral district and the Western electoral district. These are termed the Eastern and Western electoral districts and are constituted as follows:

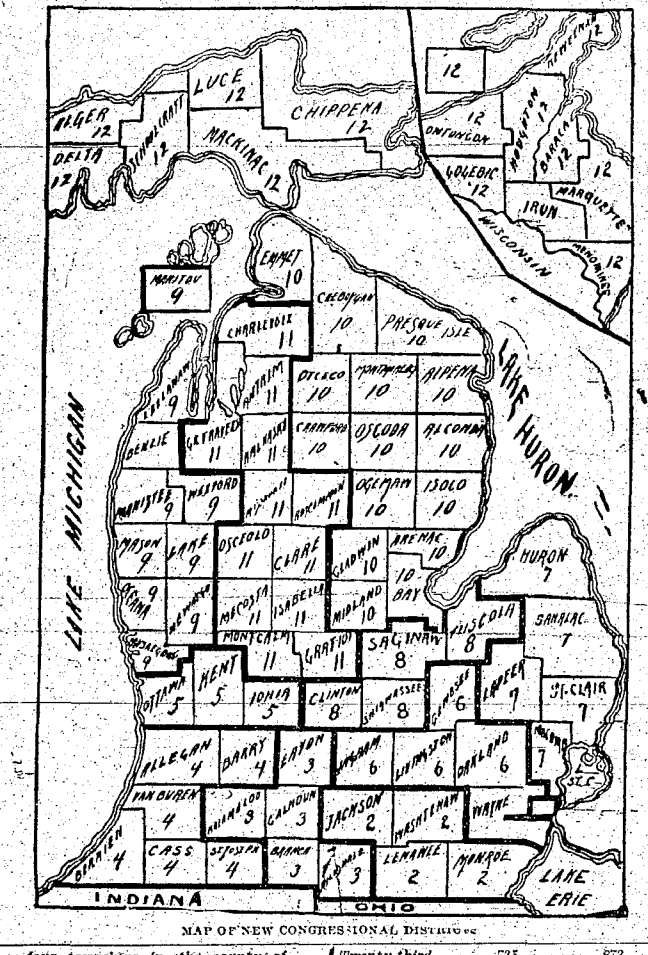
Eastern—The first, second, eighth, ninth, tenth and twelfth Congressional districts at large.  
Western—The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eleventh and thirteenth Congressional districts at large.

The new Senatorial apportionment gives Michigan thirty-two districts, composed as follows: The population for 1888 being given.

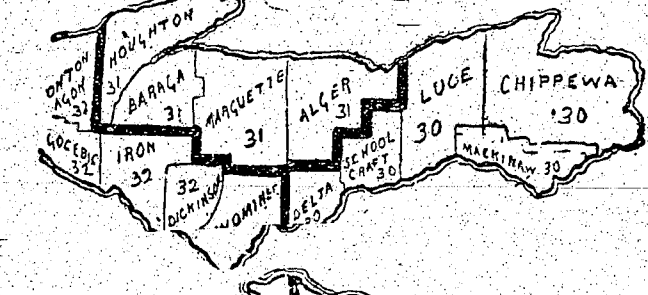
Population.

1—North, Eleventh, Thirteenth and twelfth Wards of Detroit and the Towns of Grosse Pointe, Hamtramck, Eastland, Dearborn, Livonia, and Plymouth. 60,832  
2—First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Wards of Detroit. 69,170  
3—Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Wards of Detroit. 54,437  
4—Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Detroit and twelve townships of Wayne. 66,673  
5—The counties of Lapeer and Monroe. 89,785

6—The counties of Calhoun and Hillsdale. 74,161	Second. 1009	1680	1111
7—The counties of Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, and Allegan. 69,288	Third. 1193	651	1070
8—The counties of Berrien and Cass. 69,288	Fourth. 1193	651	1070
9—The counties of Allegan and Van Buren. 69,288	Fifth. 1193	651	1070
10—The counties of Jackson and Ingham. 69,288	Sixth. 1193	651	1070
11—The county of Washtenaw. 69,288	Seventh. 1193	651	1070
12—The county of Oakland. 69,288	Eighth. 1193	651	1070
13—The counties of Genesee and Livingston. 69,288	Ninth. 1193	651	1070
14—The counties of Eaton and Kalamazoo. 69,288	Tenth. 1193	651	1070
15—The counties of Muskegon and Benzie. 69,288	Eleventh. 1193	651	1070
16—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards of the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent. 69,288	Twelfth. 1193	651	1070
17—The Sixth and Seventh Wards of the city of Grand Rapids and twenty-two townships in the county of Saginaw. 69,288	Thirteenth. 1193	651	1070
	Fourteenth. 1193	651	1070
	Fifteenth. 1193	651	1070
	Sixteenth. 1193	651	1070
	Seventeenth. 1193	651	1070
	Eighteenth. 1193	651	1070
	Nineteenth. 1193	651	1070
	Twentieth. 1193	651	1070
	Twenty-first. 1193	651	1070
	Twenty-second. 1193	651	1070



four townships in the county of Benzie. 1,000	Twenty-third. 633	873	1017
18—The counties of Gratiot, Clinton, and Shiawassee. 89,129	Twenty-fourth. 633	873	1017
19—The counties of Macomb and Lapeer. 89,129	Twenty-fifth. 633	873	1017
20—The counties of St. Clair and Sanilac. 89,129	Twenty-sixth. 633	873	1017
21—The counties of Huron and Tuscola. 89,129	Twenty-seventh. 633	873	1017
22—The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth townships in the county of Saginaw. 89,129	Twenty-eighth. 633	873	1017
23—The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth townships in the county of Saginaw. 89,129	Twenty-ninth. 633	873	1017
24—The counties of Benzie, Gladwin and Arenac. 89,129	Thirtieth. 633	873	1017
25—The counties of Saginaw, Montcalm, Isabella and Midland. 89,129	Thirty-first. 633	873	1017
	Thirty-second. 633	873	1017
	Thirty-third. 633	873	1017
	Thirty-fourth. 633	873	1017
	Thirty-fifth. 633	873	1017
	Thirty-sixth. 633	873	1017
	Thirty-seventh. 633	873	1017
	Thirty-eighth. 633	873	1017
	Thirty-ninth. 633	873	1017
	Fortieth. 633	873	1017
	Forty-first. 633	873	1017
	Forty-second. 633	873	1017
	Forty-third. 633	873	1017
	Forty-fourth. 633	873	1017
	Forty-fifth. 633	873	1017
	Forty-sixth. 633	873	1017
	Forty-seventh. 633	873	1017
	Forty-eighth. 633	873	1017
	Forty-ninth. 633	873	1017
	Fiftieth. 633	873	1017



26—The counties of Manistee, Lake, Oshtemo and Mason. 62,818	Dem. Rep. 1888	Dem. Rep. 1890
27—The counties of Mecosta, Ocella, and Emmet. 62,818	Dem. Rep. 1888	Dem. Rep. 1890
28—The counties of Cheboygan, Charlevoix, and Traverse. 62,818	Dem. Rep. 1888	Dem. Rep. 1890
29—The counties of Alpena, Arenac, and Benzie. 62,818	Dem. Rep. 1888	Dem. Rep. 1890
30—The counties of Cheboygan, Cheboygan, and Cheboygan. 62,818	Dem. Rep. 1888	Dem. Rep. 1890
31—The counties of Cheboygan, Cheboygan, and Cheboygan. 62,818	Dem. Rep. 1888	Dem. Rep. 1890
32—The counties of Cheboygan, Cheboygan, and Cheboygan. 62,818	Dem. Rep. 1888	Dem. Rep. 1890

CHEERING PROSPECTS.

HAY AND GRAIN CROPS IN THIS SECTION.

If No Disaster Happens the Crop Will Be Immense—Rain, Drought and Storms Have Affected Different Localities—Michigan and Wisconsin Hay Is Poor.

The following appears in the Farmers' Review:

The reports of our correspondents in twelve States show that in some the hay crop will be enormous, and in two or three an almost complete failure.

In Illinois fifty-nine correspondents say that the prospects for large crop are good. Thirty-five correspondents say that in their counties the crop will be light, owing to the spring drought. The outlook for the State, as a whole, is good.

In Indiana the condition does not vary greatly from that in Illinois.

In Ohio the condition is the same as in the two above-mentioned States.

The condition of the hay crop in Kentucky is just the opposite of that of the three States previously referred to. In two-thirds of the counties the crop is very poor. The drought in May gave it a back-set from which it was not able to recover. In some counties the clover is good, but timothy, in the same counties, will not make a crop.

Michigan is very much worse off than Kentucky. Forty-six correspondents report the outlook as bad, and only ten report the crop as average in condition.

Missouri is reaping in an abundant crop, the hay crop was never better.

Only one county reports the crop as below expectations.

Kansas and Nebraska are in the same condition as Missouri, the hay crop being uniformly large, and in good condition. The reports from every correspondent in Nebraska, and from all but one in Kansas, are to the same effect.

In Wisconsin the drought has blasted the hopes of even a fair hay crop, and only ten correspondents report the condition of the crop as good. On the other hand, fifty-three report the crop as very bad condition.

In Iowa the early drought was not so severe as to retard the hay crop, and the copious rains have brought it forward in fine shape. Fifty-eight correspondents report that the crop is first class, while only a few report it as from one-half to three-fourths of an average.

The condition in the Dakotas is even better than in Iowa, eight out of every nine correspondents giving an encouraging report.

In Minnesota the hay prospects are good in two-thirds of the counties; poor in the others.

The annual crop report of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Racine, Wis., which is made with careful reports sent by their agents throughout the country, states that should no very severe condition set in during the next two weeks the Northwest will have secured the largest grain crop ever known. The dangers to be apprehended are from too much rain and too much drought.

Southern Wisconsin, and some parts of South Dakota there is an excess of moisture already, seriously interfering with the cultivation of corn and causing the crops to rot.

Harvest is progressing in Southern Iowa and Nebraska. The following table gives the results, in summary form, as reported from the States mentioned:

Iowa—One hundred and one reports small grain crop, 17 fair, 2 poor; corn, 45 good, 45 fair, 9 poor; cotton, 51 good, 7 fair, 8 poor, 19 good, 27 fair, 12 poor.

Nebraska—Sixty reports small grain: 50 good, 7 fair, 3 poor, 25 fair, 7 poor.

North Dakota—Fourteen reports small grain: 14 good.

South Dakota—Fifty reports small grain: 10 good, 10 fair, 18 poor; corn, 20 good, 20 fair, 10 poor.

Iowa complains of too much rain, especially in the north and northwest, and damage by hail and flood in northwest counties. In Minnesota the conditions are very favorable throughout the State. Nebraska reports excessive rain in the eastern part. Harvest is now under way and well over in the southern portion. North Dakota's present prospect is for a crop in excess of any ever raised.

South Dakota reports a favorable outlook for wheat. Cold and late spring and out-worms injured corn. Wisconsin—This State, except in the northwest and along the south line, is below average, owing to dry weather in April and May. The last storm appears to have done quite general, and the crop is less damaged to the heavy stands of small grain, besides further delaying attention to the corn fields where the weeds are struggling for the mastery.

THE CYCLONE'S FURY.

IT DEMOLISHES LOUISIANA'S PENITENTIARY.

The Magnificent Cunarder Servia Rescued by the Little Oil-Tanker Chester—The Monster Captive Balloon from Paris Struck by Lightning at Chicago.

The cyclone that wrecked the State penitentiary at Baton Rouge, La., was widespread and its results most disastrous. At that place, fifty houses were destroyed besides the prison building. Ten convicts were killed, thirty-six wounded, six fatally, and the streets of the beautiful little city presented a woe-filled picture of destruction.

There were forty prisoners at work in the pants factory at the time of the crash, and of that number six were killed, and twenty-two were wounded and horribly crushed. On the second story central floor was the hospital, where twenty-six prisoners lay undergoing medical treatment, of which number four were killed and fourteen seriously but not fatally injured. The fire alarm was sounded and the entire fire department was summoned to the scene of the dreadful catastrophe, and together with the citizens and prison officials, aided by the injured prisoners, worked vigorously for the rescue of the unfortunate souls, who lay, some dead and others dying, confined under the great heap of debris. The rescue was a heroic deed, and the brave men and women who were engaged in the rescue work, and the pitiful walls and death groans from the men buried under the debris, made an awful picture of the scene.

The tow-boat Smoky City was caught eight miles below the city, and almost wrecked. One man was drowned, and nine of the crew seriously hurt.

At Galveston, Texas, a driving south-east wind accompanied by heavy rain, caused many of the lower portions of the city to be practically inundated. The wind reached a velocity of fifty-five miles per hour. The electric-light plant was useless, and the darkness added to the fury of the storm, made many things impossible, and caused many to think that a repetition of the great storm flood of 1885 was about to occur. All street railway service was abandoned. The women were doing, was a great relief to the people, who were taken out by means of life-saving lines. Throughout the city houses were blown down and steps and stairs were carried away. Several people were injured.

STEAMER SERVIA DISABLED.

The Vessel Breaks a Crank Pin and Is Obligated to Return to New York.

The lookout-man in his cabin on Fire Island, off New York, was startled by signals from the North German Lloyd steamship Servia, which told of a meeting in mid-ocean with the big Cunarder Servia. The latter was in tow of the oil-tanker Chester, and had her crank-pin broken. The accident was discovered just in time to prevent the piston rod from thrashing around as it did.

The Servia was a magnificent ship, except for her sails, and it was fortunate indeed for her that the tanker appeared so opportunely. It is also fortunate for the Chester, as she will get more for salvage on the magnificent Cunarder than she could make in a whole season of oil trade. The Servia, along with the monster, but den at the rate of five knots an hour, retracing the way to New York. The Captain of the Servia reported his ship in no danger, and declined assistance from the Chester, but requested that a fleet of tugs be sent to him of the harbor.

A large number of passengers were on board the Servia, most of them being Chicago people. Prince George of Greece is also on the ship.

MADE ITS LAST TRIP.

The frolicsome Frenchman at the Paris exposition had a monster captive balloon, which was one of the wonders of the vast multitudes who saw it. It was brought direct to Chicago, to be used in a celebration of the Fourth, and ascensions were so extensively advertised that thousands went to see it. High winds, however, and insufficient gas, supply rendered trips impossible, and preparations were made for a later exhibition. But she has made her last trip.

The dreadful electrical storms which have swept the Southern States swooped down upon Chicago in the middle of the night, the monster balloon, with its 100,000 cubic feet of gas, was rolling ponderously making the restraining hawsers used as guy ropes groan and creak, when flash—a bolt descended and the next instant there was a fabulous mass of flame which startled the surrounding country by its intensity, which threw people from their feet and shattered windows—and the erstwhile captive was captive no more. Lightning had released it from its bonds, and a pile of ashes alone marked the spot.

It is just adding danger on earth. Professors Godard and Paris, of Paris, who had the balloon in charge, were both very severely burned.

From Great Britain.

The true test of a great man—that, at least, which must secure his place among the highest order of great men—is his having been in advance of his age.

Have and rashness are storms and tempests, breaking and wrecking business, but nimbleness is a full, fair wind, blowing it with speed to the haven.

The gaiety of the wicked is like the flowery surface of Mount Ararat, beneath which materials are gathered for an eruption that will one day reduce all its beauties to ruin and desolation.

1880. 1891.

ELEVEN YEARS' TRADE

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

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OF DRY GOODS

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Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Stoves and Ranges,

Crockery and Glassware,

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Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, OATS AND FEED. WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER, EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES,

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. S. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 1, O. E. S. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

W. F. THATCHER, W. M. F. HINDEMAN, Secretary.

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The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot, business houses, and is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every room will be kept to the comfort of guests. The sample-rooms for commercial travelers.

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COMMERCIAL STATIONERY A SPECIALTY.







# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
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Too bad. New York deserves a better fate. Ward McAllister is going to rewrite his book.

In Sweden you get a competent hired girl for \$14 per year, but in this country an incompetent hired girl gets you and your \$14 per week, too.

Bishop Cox has roundly denounced the habit of women riding bicycles. We're with you, Bishop—with an amendment in reference to hobbits.

If you want to look cool in summer, whether you are cool or not, wear blue. A touch of blue on a hot day makes the thermometer go several degrees lower in your imagination.

There is a vast amount of private wealth in Ohio, and the aristocrats are lavish in their expenditure. Many of the private residences in Santiago are veritable palaces and are magnificently furnished.

Mrs. Pay, of Ostrander, Ohio, got a free ride that she didn't enjoy the other day. She was caught on a cow-catcher of a locomotive and carried a quarter of a mile, but was not seriously injured.

SAM JONES seems to have converted 200,000 souls. The Rev. Jones must contemplate his future reward with some apprehension. Think of being compelled to wear a crown with 200,000 jewels in it.

A LARGE and curious fish, recently caught at Calhoun, Ga., had a head that resembled that of a snake and had teeth like a human being. It is of a variety unknown to the oldest fishermen of the place.

A MAN named Jones, of Cardiff, Wales, is said to have patented a sewing machine without shuttle or bobbin. The thread is supplied directly from two ordinary spools and runs through the assistance of a rotary looper.

It is becoming fashionable among the young women of New York City to develop themselves by regular and systematic gymnastics, and the Ladies' Berkeley Athletic Club has completed its first year of successful existence.

PREMIER JAMES of Canada, the servant of the Canadian Pacific Railway corporation, who has crawled into the late Sir John's shoes, is the son of a clergyman. Let us see what is that saying about deacons' daughters, and ministers' sons?

Four soldiers standing near Emperor William were prostrated by lightning, their royal master escaping unhurt. The young war lord has been defying the lightning for some months past, and his time will probably come one of these days.

OSCAR Wilde appeared at a recent London reception "attired in a long brown coat of fantastic shape, a hellebore necktie, and yellow caudrons in his button-hole"—an airy summer costume, to be sure. There is no report of the effect produced upon the guests.

A TOPPER (Kan.) jury brought in a novel verdict. A real estate agent sued for the recovery of his commission on a sale he brought about. The jury brought in a verdict against him on the ground that, as he had no advertisement in any paper and had no printed letter heads or cards, he was not a real estate agent.

relative to the baccarat case. "We almost wish, for the sake of English society, that as a result of this unhappy case the Prince of Wales had signed a declaration that he would never touch a card again." His Highness will possibly view this in the light of an impudent suggestion—but let it pass.

MINNEAPOLIS is boasting that a twenty-mile ride on the street-car can be had in that city for 10 cents. That is a good ride, but when a Minneapolis really bankers for cheap transportation let him go to Chicago and get a twenty-five-mile ride for his dime, and if that seems too expensive he can walk all over Chicago's 180 or more square miles of surface for nothing.

A MEMPHIS Judge says that whenever in future a man is brought before him and shown to have been guilty of using grossly profane and obscene expressions where he could be heard by ladies or gentlemen he will fine him \$50 and turn him over to the grand jury. "A few workhouse sentences," says the Judge, "would cause a decided improvement in street etiquette."

A NEW method of ventilating railway carriages and preventing dust from entering with the air has appeared in France. The more quickly the train moves the more rapidly the apparatus works. The air is made to traverse a receptacle containing water which cools it and relieves it of the dust, after which it goes through another filtering before entering the carriage.

ONE of the most respectable ladies in Atchison, Kas., keeps a bar—hold on, now; don't jump in and express an opinion about prohibition that doesn't prohibit. As we were saying, one of the most respectable ladies in Atchison keeps a bar of soap on a board near a creek that runs through the town, and a sign above it invites the weary wayfarer to wash and be clean. The benevolence of this sort of thing becomes apparent when you consider how many tramps must pass around that town.

The college boys at Yale are not to be outdone by the boys at Harvard who painted the statue of the founder of the institution. The Yale boys pelted Barnum's elephants, lions, and tigers with torpedoes until they came near turning the whole menagerie loose in the town. The young gentlemen who

are distinguishing themselves for practical jokes in both these great universities would be fit subjects for prison reformatories or old-fashioned woodshed matings.

The American people are in full sympathy with the administration which has appointed a live man such as ex-Congressman W. D. Owen to look after the incoming ships loaded with immigrants. The time has been reached when the nations of the world should learn that the United States can no longer be made a dumping ground for their useless population. Good citizens will continue to be made welcome to our shores. We have Mañas and anarchists enough and to spare.

Now that we have almost every other convenience on our modern railway trains, even to barber shops and piano, it would pay one of the companies to place a safe in each car, in order to secure the money of the man who insists upon carrying thousands of dollars in a traveling bag and the woman who has her family diamonds in a hand-satchel. It would not cost much to give this protection to persons who sadly need it, and it might save hard feeling. By the way, a man recently lost a satchel containing several thousands of dollars in money and securities on a Western railway, which fact is the text of these remarks.

A GIRL has recently been operated upon in New York City because she swallowed a tooth brush. It was necessary for the surgeons to remove a portion of the brush by an incision in the stomach and another by a radical opening of one of the lungs. There was not much hope that she would live, but there has not even been any great degree of prostration. This is accounted for by the medical men by the fact that the girl was addicted to the use of onions, often eating as many as a dozen a day. This may be all right in the scientific sense, but it is to be hoped that it will not encourage the onion habit. Any one addicted to it should swallow, at least one tooth brush daily.

MISS ELEANOR GOODALE, whose home is in Massachusetts, became the wife of a native Indian. She is a devoted Indian and is a prevailing sentiment among Massachusetts people, but if she blossoms into such a romantic attachment as this, they love the Indians, but they rarely marry them. Their tender regard for them is shown by their philanthropic efforts in their behalf, when they are at war with the whites, and by their grief when they are killed off by soldiers or fall in their efforts to make the scalp of the settler. But Indians who have no desire to marry into the white race must look out for themselves. If the Massachusetts women take it into their heads to follow Miss Goodale's example, there are over 100,000 old maid in that State.

Another the hardest person on earth to entertain is the man who comes to make you a visit. You can't put him in a chair in the parlor, with a novel or a piece of crocheting, and leave him there while you are at work, as you would with a woman. If he accompanies the man of the house down town, he wanders in and out in such a lonesome way that he is an actual burden on his host's conscience, and he longs for a lasting acquaintance who will take his guest fishing and out of the way for a day. If he asks his wife to entertain him it makes her cross, for every woman knows the unpleasantness of "having a man around the house all day." He usually goes home before half his visit is up, and no one is sorry. Men are not graceful visitors, and should never visit; their wives are so ready to do it for them; and they do it so gracefully.

zen and an eminent conchologist of Maryland, has warned the people of his State that unless the Legislature does its duty there soon will be an oyster famine. In a public statement he sets forth that in fifty-six years Chesapeake Bay has yielded about 400,000,000 bushels of oysters, but that this rich and profitable inheritance has been wasted so recklessly that not a tithe of it will descend to the next generation "unless the entire oyster industry is reformed without delay." What is needed, is, first, the protection of the natural beds against unlicensed tongmen and dredgers; and, second, scientific oyster farming, artificial culture, careful bedding and planting. With timely and wise legislation, he is confident that the time will come when the oyster harvests every year will be equal to the total harvests of the last fifty years, and they will not deplete or exhaust the beds. As about three-fourths of the Chesapeake Bay supply is now consumed outside of Maryland, the oyster consumers of the country have the right to regard this as a national question and to expect that the Maryland solons will do their duty.

Enterprise. Patrick O'Dowd, candidate for the Legislature—An' phwat's the news this mornin', Mr. Editor? Waggoner editor—The Pope's wife is dead.

Patrick O'Dowd—Ow! dead, did we say? Whisht! Kape quiet an' O'll pay ye well. Write me a letter to me

Catholic constituents expressin' me deep sympathy wid'em, an' sign it wid me name. O'll bate Mike O'Halloran out o' his brogans wid that.—Judge.

## WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

MANY AND VARIED ARE THE DRESS MATERIALS.

Care of the Hair—How the Latest Creations Are Cut and with What Trimmings—Hats, Gloves, Jewelry and Things—Summer Attire in General.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

WE may prefer the Maud Millers and the merry Mollies and the simple Sadies of the village green, but the summer girl who knows no other time than the fifth of June, the other field than Madison Square, no other crickets and cuckoos and katydids and robins than those who sing in the theater when the orchestra gives its imitations. When Faust attempted to kiss Marguerite, his hand she informed him that possibly it might not be perfectly clean. So much for the country girl. She is never sure of herself. When the brass knocker announces the coming of her young man, she is nervous and uncertain as to what to do. The summer girl, unlike the ordinary summer girl, is apt to be somewhat lazy, languid and indolent. She takes her time about her toilet, and she is inclined to be bookish and blue. She even reads Ibsen and looks upon the average college man as too insanely athletic to be interesting. Possibly her tastes are richer than those of the girls who come early to the seaside.

And speaking of hair, reminds me of a little novelty which has lately been added to the Grecian coiffure, and which serves to soften its plainness. It consists of a fringe of little curls to encircle the head, and the effect is very pleasing. Ladies of fashion are often obliged to supplement nature by art when they go to the seashore, for no matter how much hair they may have, Father Neptune, when he blows his wind, will scatter it like chaff. Some one asked a young lady how she passed her time at the seashore. "While I'm awake, curling my hair, and while I'm asleep, dreaming that it's out of curl."

My initial figure presents a view of a very simple but stylish afternoon dress. It is of pale-blue gray-batiste de laine, combined with black silk crepe, the trimming being in black. I see charming costumes in light woollen made up with broad velvet with velvet trimming either in a darker or in some contrasting shade. Long basques are worn with them all, and they are joined on at the hip line, but the vest is cut in one piece and comes slightly below the waist.

You'll find a particularly charming summer costume in dotted-batiste represented in my second illustration. It is made up in a very stylish and attractive manner, as you will see at a glance. The material of this particular gown has a pink ground with blue dots, while the collar, lower sleeves, cuffs, and scarf and border of the skirt are of brown serge of the color of the dots. The collar is in sailor style and the sleeves are puffed, both at the shoulders and elbows, and the lower sleeves have rows of buttons on the outside. The centre must be made up on some stiff material and be boned and closed at the back with hooks. The ends of the scarf are ornamented with pom-poms.

The gown shown in my third illustration is an extremely dainty creation, well adapted for a cottage or garden party. It consists of a cream-colored bengaline, the bodice and overskirt being of most-green crepe de chine, making up a combination of exquisite delicacy, a hint from that great artist whom we call Nature—a Marseilles Niel rose, in fact—with its natural leaves swathing it up.

And, the skirt being ornamented with a flounce of white chiffon. The hat is of violet straw with heliotrope feathers and white chiffon.

The question which often violently agitates the mind of the midsummer maiden is: "What shall I do with my hair? Before the leaves are run or the regatta is half over they are out of curl and my style is gone. It's enormously discouraging when papa or brother Jack brings up some friend from town to find over curls and to pierce in this way."

This plaint of the midsummer maiden is very touching. I don't know what to say to her except this: "The yourself up in a veil and keep tight! Bring your veil under your chin! In fact, completely arrange a veil over a small bonnet, but it takes genius to adjust a veil gracefully when you are wearing a large hat. The larger the hat the thinner the material must be, or you'll find yourself in a bag. You'll need a full yard for a large hat, and you should either choose tulle or net. It should be lightly dotted with chenille loops or spots. Slope away two triangular pieces from the top edge to about one-third of the length at each side. Cut the edges where it is not sloped should be lightly gathered with strong silk and the ends left to tie. Draw up the gathered top part and place over the brim with the lower edge just under the chin, and draw the veil closely around to the back, and with a small loop or piece taken upward, fasten it through to the hair. You next draw up the front fullness so that it is full over the brim and cannot slip off, and secure this invisibly with a black pin or small Italian hairpin. The sloped top part is then brought neatly around to the back, the ends twisted and slipped in beneath the back of the hat. The midsummer maiden, unlike the ordinary summer girl, is apt to be somewhat lazy, languid and indolent. She takes her time about her toilet, and she is inclined to be bookish and blue. She even reads Ibsen and looks upon the average college man as too insanely athletic to be interesting. Possibly her tastes are richer than those of the girls who come early to the seaside.

or summer resorts and who often find their toilets so shabby by the end of July that they are obliged to take to the mountains in September.

In my last illustration I set before you two charming outdoor costumes, the one on the left being a white crepon, the other being made of white crepon with bands of embroidery sewn on the wrong side and turned over. The skirt is tucked and embroidered and the sleeves are tucked and embroidered. There is a plastron of crepon de sole pleated, and on each side of it there are lace ruffles extending about two-thirds of the way down.

The costume on the right is a foulard of a flower pattern, made princess, with neck of crepe de chine on the bottom of the skirt. There is a yoke of crepe de chine ornamented with a pleated bodice, and the end of the yoke is finished with a ruffle of the crepe de chine. There are also bouffants of the same material at the shoulders and a small ruffle at the waist, making up an altogether delightful summer costume—dainty, dressy and distinctive. I need hardly add that the charm of such a costume lies mainly in its fit. It must fit the wearer like a glove and be in perfect harmony with her color and figure.

Speaking of gowns that fit like gloves, I have seen such important items with long, basque coats. These vests are usually made of broad satin, or else consist of satin with hand-embroidered effects; others are of cloth of gold, delicately ornamented with beads or tinsel. But the one thing rigorously insisted upon is the glove-like fit. These vests are made to close in front with hooks, but in order to attain the requisite smoothness there is a crepe de chine lining underneath, and by means of which the contour of the wearer's figure may be accentuated. Lace abets cover the line of closing at the front. These vest effects are more stylish when the costume is in black or dark-colored material.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections on an Evening Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Sunday, July 10, may be found in John 2: 1-11.

THE LESSON FOR SUNDAY. We have come back to the miracles of our Lord. May God bring us back in a real and true sense! There is a saying abroad that the miracle has lived its day as a convincing power. Have a care. All that Christ did, as well as all that Christ said, is yet to live and work in all ages. Two have now left the writer believes, yet to break forth on nineteenth century paths from all portions of God's work. "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee and manifested forth his glory; his divinity." The miracles began then have gone right on with this purpose—to manifest his glory.

Third day. After the calling of the five, see last lesson. "Marriage, or marriage supper, Matt. 22: 10.—Cana. Four or five miles distant from Nazareth. Christ's bride and groom. The mother of Jesus. Mary, was his father already dead?"

Both Jesus. Rather, Jesus also, the emphasis being here.—And his disciples. "He here above mentioned, namely, John, Andrew, Peter, Philip, Nathaniel. Woman. Courteous speech, like madam, and yet indicating that she was but as one of earth.—What have I to do with thee, Greek? With me and to thee, I, he was no longer hers, nor indeed his own; he was God's.—Nine hour. Probably the hour of his more public declaration at Jerusalem (v. 13). The servants, Greek, diacones, from which deacon, literally, an attendant. Whatsoever he said, or may say, conditional form, implying questions. She left it with Jesus to do as he would or as the Spirit moved.—Do it, Greek do, i. e., to obey.

Water-pots. Going to prove that there was no likelihood of colic. Such vessels were not generally used for wine. The language, particularly the Greek, implies that they just chanced to be there. They were lying there empty. After the manner, Or custom. Their frequent washings and cleanings. Fifteen. A measure equaling nine gallons, 63.33—112 gallons, a large quantity.

Fill. So, then, they were empty before.—With water. As usual. "Draw out now." Or, "tip out." The form of this same word means sink or cistern, from which water was dipped up.—To the governor of the feast. For his formal objection. The phrase is, literally, in keeping with the fashion of the times, the head of the three tables or couches.—They bare it. As directed by the mother of Jesus, and yet a sharp test of faith.

Tasted. He's official duty.—Knew, i. e., the servants which drew. Obedience leads to knowledge. Do and know.—Called the bridegroom. A word for word, signifies a loud voice.—Spoke unto him. Spoken thus openly. It was a clever kind of compliment, evidently sincere.—We'll drink. Or, as in Revision and Bible Union version, drunk freely.—Good wine. Whatever God does is good.

This beginning of miracles. Greek. This did Jesus, a beginning of miracles.—Manifested forth. To make clear, distinct.—His glory, i. e., his divinity.—Believed on. Greek, into. They espoused his faith.

What the feast was. Nine hour is not yet come. Here was life with a purpose.—Jesus was living according to the divine direction, and every step he took was ordered of God. At a later time he could allow those who were to go up to the feast, but for himself there was no open gateway in that direction. It was caprice versus character. God's will was his will, and he went forward as one not his own. So went Paul to Jerusalem. So goes every devoted soul to duty, watching narrowly the shadow on the dial, looking for God's hour. Heaven has in this sense, too, its own minute-man.

Whatsoever he said, unto you, do it. Is it privilege we desire? "Whatsoever he said, to do is privilege. Is it duty? "Whatsoever he said, that is duty. Is it devotion? "Whatsoever he said, look there for orthodoxy. Is it charity? "Whatsoever he said, here is love. Would we make progress in righteousness, let us have Christian experience, Christian joy, peace, victory? "Whatsoever he said, "Whatsoever he said." God help us to put it on all our banners. If he says it, it is true; for he is truth. If he says it, it shall be; for he is almighty. If he says it, it shall be; for he is God. Do it, because he said it. How?

Will the water-pots with water. How? We have just been asking. By taking him at his word. But how? We ask again. By doing just what he says. Christ never bids us do what we cannot do. He does not ask us to turn water into wine. He simply bids us to make the necessary preparation and fulfill the antecedent conditions. He does the rest. There were the empty water-pots. To fill them with wine was impossible; but to fill them with water—that they could easily do. In this blessed partnership they furnished the water and he furnished the wine. What part have we in our own salvation? We provide the crude human nature, giving ourselves just as we are. And now what does God do? He gives of himself, he makes us sons. "Salvation belongeth unto the Lord."

Draw out now. Just where that water turned to wine we do not know; but we doubt whether the undrawn water was wine. As faith's hand drew it forth it sparkled red where the sun's rays struck across its surface. We speak of buried talents, treasures hid in earthen vessels. But here is no real treasure test.—It is gold till it finds faith's hand and is brought forth. It is water, till trust, by God's grace, transmutates it into wine. The drawing forth gives it value, God working in us to will and to do his good pleasure. Too many of us are waiting for new power, new inspiration. The power has already been poured forth. Rise in faith and "draw out now."

And disciples believed on him. Yes, it is so still. The disciples believed, the church believes. The scripture, the doctrine, remains the same. He that hath ears to hear let him hear. One would have supposed that all that company would have believed in the divinity of Jesus, for this was the intent of the miracle. But no, only those that gave heed to him and made his life their study were effectually convinced. I have sometimes seen God's power manifested in wondrous measure, and I have said, now all will see it and believe. Alas, it is the few, the few only. The truth is still truth. As few as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name. It is disciples that believe.

## A LONG-TAILED ROOSTER.

A Japanese Fowl with Feathers Thirteen Feet in Length.

In the Imperial Museum at Tokyo, Japan, among the objects illustrating the ornithology of the country are two stuffed specimens of the banyard rooster, each with long, narrow tail feathers, twenty in number, and reaching the enormous length of over thirteen feet. On leaving the museum at the entrance gate I noticed in a small booth various descriptive pamphlets and books on natural history and science, and among others a sheet picture, or broadside, describing this variety, from which, being translated by a Japanese friend, I append the following notes:

This strange sort or variation originated, it is said, in the village of Shinowara, in the province of Tosa, a southeast province, whence this survival of the longest (or fittest) tailed fowl is called Shinowarato.

The long-tailed variety was quite common in the district of Kochi during the period Tempo, about forty years ago, and the few now existing are the descendants of those raised at that time. The only book describing these peculiar fowls is a rare one.

The printed description did not give the secret of the means used for raising these fowls. They could not certainly be kept as the ordinary domestic fowls are kept, without the long tail feathers becoming worn and broken as fast as they grew.

## BITS ABOUT ANIMALS.

A Very Intelligent Orang-Outang-Dad.

The orang-outang, of which we give an illustration, is one of the most recent additions to the collection of living animals in the Regent's Park Gardens of the Zoological Society of London.

Among the other animals introduced there during the past year were a male gray hyacinth, a pair of hartbeest antelopes, of which there had been no specimens in the gardens for ten years; two beatrix antelopes, a young wild bull, from Chantley Park, a young horned screamer, a young Speke's antelope and a young "fosa" (Cryptoprocta ferox), from Madagascar. Many of these have reached Europe alive for the first time.—London News.

## PRINTERS' TRIBUTE TO OREILEY.

The statue of Horace Greeley, which the printers commissioned Alexander Doyle to model for them in bronze, which they intended to erect in Printing House Square or City Hall Park, New York, is completed all but the casting. The statue with its pedestal is to cost \$15,000.

The movement originated immediately after Mr. Greeley's death, and over \$10,000 was subscribed. Then the project was allowed to lapse. The printers picked it up two years ago, collected as much as possible of the subscription, and pushed it to a successful issue. It is not decided where it will be erected, but probably it will be in Central Park. After the Tribune put up a statue of Mr. Greeley in front of its building recently, the printers abandoned their plan of erecting it near the big newspaper offices. Mr. Doyle's statue represents Mr. Greeley in a somewhat similar posture to that of the Tribune's statue, as will be seen in the picture. The bronze will be about seven feet high and the pedestal about eight feet high. The figure of the great editor if represented standing, would be about ten feet high.

Science and Things. Lord Salisbury, in a recent lecture before the Chemical Society of London, said: "Astronomy is in a great measure, the science of things as they probably are, geology is the science of things as they probably were, chemistry is the science of things as they are at present." To this adds the Electrical Engineer, "electricity is the science of things as they probably will be."

## MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An interesting summary of the more important doings of our neighbors—Vandalisms and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

Gov. WALKER has signed and filed with the Secretary of State all bills left him by the Legislature except two, which were pocket-voted, the time for signing the bills having expired without receiving his signature. One of these bills amended the law granting aid to veterans outside of the Soldiers' Home. He objected to it because it practically gives unlimited power to the county commissioners in the matter of determining who is entitled to aid. The other was a joint resolution providing for the compilation of "Michigan and its Resources," 20,000 copies to be printed.

The Supreme Court filed an opinion declaring W. H. Fennon, who resigned as Alderman of West May City to become chief-of-police, ineligible for the latter office in that his term of alderman was for two years and the statutes provided he could hold no other office by appointment during the term for which he was elected. The opinion also quoted from the State Constitution and declared that members of the Legislature were also ineligible for appointment during the term for which they were elected.

Rev. JACOB Congregationalists are to have a \$5,000 church.

Book has no magic and the people want one, because whisky and quinine will not cure all the ills that Ohio is heir to.

Twelve families of Jews have settled three miles north of Bad Axe and call their settlement "New Jerusalem." They have a rabbi and expect many more Hebrews to join them soon.

MANISTE officers after men who have been selling whisky on a beer license. Sixteen complaints and several arrests were made.

It will cost between \$70,000 and \$80,000 to run Bay City's schools during the ensuing year.

St. Ignace, Mich., has a cider mill that will crush 400 bushels of apples every day this summer.

J. T. BOSTWICK, the pioneer druggist of Alpena, has filed over 90,000 prescriptions, and has been doing some figuring over it. He finds that if the papers in which the prescriptions are written were extended to end, they would extend over seventy-six miles of territory.

The ladies of the Episcopal church at Alpena recently held a trade carnival, at which they cleared \$2,000.

ALPENa men are shipping quantities of ice to Cincinnati.

LESLIE is to have a grist mill to cost about \$8,000.

KALAMAZOO prisoners are compelled to mow the public lawns.

PRAYVILL has three factories manufacturing air-guns and they give the orders they can fill.

There is a man living in Mason township, Arenac County, that insults old soldiers by calling them "government."

A BAND of gypsies are reaping a harvest at Au Gres, Arenac County.

The Salvation army has been declared a nuisance at Cheboygan.

Fifty miners have been set at work at the Subowauk coal mines. There are twenty new houses at the mines.

The Pontiac knitting works were damaged \$25,000 by fire.

A. T. Farnam, a prominent man of Hillsdale, died suddenly of heart disease.

LOUIS MORGAN, 28, fell off a dock at Manistee and was drowned.

JOSEPH SALVAGE, of Essexville, was drowned while fishing.

THE Rev. J. A. Andrews, of Bad Axe, recently donated a white flannel suit and started out to study the beauties of nature as found in the woods. He proved a target for a vicious bull, and narrowly escaped with his life. The white flannel suit was completely wrecked by the reverend gentleman's frantic efforts to climb over burned logs to avoid the enemy.



## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The death of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, removes a man who has filled many important public positions, and filled them all well. He was first, last and all the time a plain man of the people.

Iowa does not propose to be left behind in the race for the position of honor in the republican column, and as both States have put up winning tickets, it looks like if both of them will get there in good style.

But protection, as the Republican party understands it, is not thus limited in its aims. Its purpose is to protect the native producer by taxing all foreign products which in any way compete with those of home growth.—*London Times*.

Haiti is the latest addition to the list of seekers after more intimate commercial relations with the United States. Negotiations are also in progress with Guatemala. Both of these countries afford excellent markets for products of the American farm and factory.—*Del. Tribune*.

Ever intelligent democrat who makes note of the drift of sentiment recognizes that Mr. Blaine as a presidential candidate would sweep the country like a whirlwind in 1892, and hence the studied effort to create the impression that he is afflicted with some incurable malady.—*Saginaw Courier-Herald*.

The Elmira Advertiser notes the covering of an Elmira roof with American tin plate. So tin plate is being sold commercially over the country, in spite of the *Trenton Post*. Our free trade contemporary should get out an injunction on the sale of American tin plate in order to retain its consistency.—*N. Y. Press*.

There is not so much talk in Alabama about maintaining protection for the benefit of Pennsylvania since Alabama became the greatest producer of iron ore in America. When the other Southern states have their resources fully developed the solid South will be solid for protection.—*Boston Traveller*.

The six months of democratic maladministration of state affairs just closed should be sufficient to convince the voters of Michigan that the democratic party is a party for revenue only. The record from beginning to end is a disgrace to the state and has made Michigan the laughing stock of her forty-three sisters.—*Flint Journal*.

Major McKinley is quoted as saying of the Democratic party leaders, that "they care more for their own opinions than they do for the prosperity of the country." That is the keynote of the conspiracy into which they have entered to prevent the country from becoming prosperous before 1892, or, if it does become prosperous, to keep the knowledge of its prosperity from the people.—*N. Y. Press*.

The attempt has been made to represent the advantages of the reciprocity treaty with Brazil as exclusively bestowed upon manufacturers, and farmers have been told that this was another instance of neglect of their interests. But the fact is that of American exports of articles made free by Brazil under the treaty, \$2.55 per cent, are agricultural products.—*Boston Journal*.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—The decision of the Alliance and People's party not to form any combine or fusion with Democrats in Kansas has already borne fruit. To-day about twenty leading Democrats of the State met here and declared against further fusion with the People's party as a common enemy. This policy insures a good Republican plurality in Kansas. Without the aid of Democrats the People's party cannot accomplish anything.—*Special to The Press*.

W. A. MacBride, the racy Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has been looking into New York politics for two or three days, and relates a story as coming from Governor Hill that the great noticeable feature of Congressman Flower's canvass for Governor is that every Democratic paper supporting his claims for the nomination has been able to appear in a new dress of type.—*N. Y. Press*.

The Democratic party has never worried about paying the debt of the United States—only about the manner of making the debt statement. The Republican party has been paying the debt through wise financial legislation, and if let alone will clear it all off in time. It was mostly created, by the way, by a section of the Democratic party, which may account for the Democratic indifference.—*N. Y. Press*.

The democrats when in power hoarded the people's money, and by contracting the currency greatly to the commercial injury of the country, accumulated a big surplus in the Treasury, which was used as an argument for free trade. The republican administration keeps the money in circulation, thereby benefiting everybody, deeming it good business, to keep the Treasury surplus down to a reasonable figure.

The protective system has given to the farmers of this country, whether they grow cotton or corn, wheat or wool, the best domestic market anywhere offered, has given to our people a diversity of employments, to our industries a wider range, to our labor better wages, than can be found anywhere else. It has accorded to genius, skill, and invention encouragement, and to the whole country a marvelous development in all that goes to make a nation rich and strong, progressive and prosperous.

The report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows an increase since April of last year of more than 100 per cent in the price of corn and oats, 30 per cent and more in wheat in primitive markets, 32 in Chicago for choice beaves, and 34 for Texas, and advanced values for all cereals and meats. The elimination of the surplus corn and oats through underproduction last year insures good prices for those crops, and the shortage of the wheat crop of the world for two years, with the low foreign prospect for the growing crop, promises the largest foreign demand for ten years at remunerative prices.

The cry from the mountain top that the tariff is a tax, that duty on a given article is and must be added to the cost, that the robber barons are devouring the substance of the land, that the subsidy advocates are hastening us to ruin, that the workingman who receives double and triple the amount of wages he received in the old world, is a slave, that tin plate can't be made in the United States, and that our climate will always prevent the manufacture of linen, is a sort of free-trade international talk with which all are familiar. Such statements, untrue though they are, may, in connection with other issues, have deceived some of the people for the moment; but as Abraham Lincoln once said, "you can't fool all the people all the time, and all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Providence seems to be on the side of the American farmers this year. Abundant crops are the rule throughout the country, and the fact that the cereal crops are almost failures in India and Russia, which have been referred to as Europe's granaries, makes it certain that the farmers of the United States will be able to get big prices for their products. The farmers are to be congratulated; they have had a hard time for several years, but the turn has now come and, thanks to the McKinley tariff law and the big crops, they are to receive their share of the country's prosperity. Republican legislation did not make the big crops, but by enhancing the price of farm products it enabled the farmers to get the full benefit of those big crops.

All farms upon which sheep are to be raised for mutton or wool, says a writer, should, beyond a question, be provided with ample shelter in the way of sheep barns, or good sheds with yard attached for the much-needed exercise and sun bath of the Winter months. My ram I want in good vigorous condition before putting him among the ewes. To produce this vigor I feed for some weeks corn and oats to him twice a day. While he is on pasture no fear need be felt of his becoming too fat. My ewes I also want in good, vigorous condition, and in order to accomplish this I feed them once a day some shelled corn and oats for some weeks before breeding them. I want at no time to see one of my flock that would not be taken by the butcher for a mutton. The very prevalent opinion that you can have an animal too fat for breeding purposes is neither my belief or experience. Give stock good and proper attention and plenty of exercise and all will be well.—*Western Rural*.

There is one among the myriad falsehoods of the free traders concerning the new tariff law that has not as yet shown up, so far as we can recall. It is, that if there is any increase of price on an article from any cause whatever, they at once declare that it is due to the tariff. Now it ought to be plain to every sensible man that the causes which makes articles dearer and cheaper, operate to their full effect, whether the imported article pays duty or whether it is admitted free.

A short coffee crop in Brazil would raise the price in this country, although coffee has been on the free list since 1873. The prospect of a short wheat crop in Europe has raised the price all over the world, irrespective of tariffs. It is always in order, when any specific instance is given, by a free trader of a rise in price, to investigate and see what causes operated to produce it. We know of no rise in the price of any of the necessities of life, upon which there is a duty on the imported article, that has been due to the tariff.—*Toledo Blade*.

### WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, '91.

Secretary Foster is still receiving congratulations for having changed the form of the Treasury Statement so as to conform to common sense and plain business principles, by giving the actual condition of the cash in the Treasury Dept., in such a manner that it can be understood by all. Of course, there is a class of demagogues who would willingly see the credit of the country ruined and its Treasury bankrupt if thereby they could score a political point for their party; to this class the change is not satisfactory; they are still calling the Treasury bankrupt in the face of the fact that it has \$150,000,000 in available cash to meet any demand that may be made upon it. Mr. Foster has, however, in his possession, documentary proof that prominent democratic business men in the great trade centers approve of and endorse the change, as being one for the better.

The question of what will be done with the Chilean insurgent steamer Itata, is being very much discussed by Government officials, and, as from the first, there is a very wide difference of opinion, some thinking that the vessel is bound to be released by the Court, and that she should never have been taken after she got out of American waters, while others are confident that the Court will decide that the Navy department was right in chasing and bringing her back. The Chileans, both the Balmaceda government and the insurgents, who claim to be the constitutional government of that country, are represented here by eminent counsel prepared to outwit each other if possible.

There are many republicans here who are not ardent admirers of Senator Quay, but in the attack which was made upon him by a lot of Philadelphia Mugwumps who voted for Cleveland and the same number of times for the present democratic governor, there have been repetitions here as far as known who does not side with Quay. To "kick" is the privilege of every citizen, but when a man during two National campaigns throws his influence and casts his vote against the Presidential nominee of his party, as nine-tenths of the signers of the notorious attack on Senator Quay are said to have done, he certainly has no right to complain what the party he abandoned shall or shall not do. It has been generally understood from statements made by Mr. Quay's friends that he would retire from the head of the National Committee before the beginning of the Presidential campaign, therefore the present attack upon him is simply regarded as an attempt to furnish the opponents of the republican party with political ammunition.

Ex-Representative Perkins, of Kansas, who is now in Washington on business, does not give a very cheerful statement of the condition of things in his State. He says: "When we were afflicted with the grasshopper, the drought and other plagues, we had the sympathy of the people at large, but since we have endorsed the Farmer's Alliance by electing its men to Congress, the public has lost confidence in us as a state; money is scarce and it is almost impossible to borrow it. The money that has been in the market has been withdrawn. The leaders of the Alliance have declared for what is practically flat money and the repudiation of debts. Mrs. Lease, one of their champions, is going about organizing societies to prevent the foreclosure of mortgages and the collection of debts, while Senator Peffer has publicly said that the people of Kansas are too much involved to pay their debts. My successor is coming to Congress to secure legislation on a platform that declares the residents of cities are supported by farmers, and that it would be cheaper to keep them in the poorhouses than as tradesmen in the cities. In all the State, save a few cities in the mineral belt, there is not a nail being driven or a shingle being put on. All improvement has stopped and the intelligent farmer is beginning to realize that instead of helping them, the Alliance has added to their evils and precipitated additional misfortunes upon them."

Mr. W. K. Miller, of Ohio, who resides in Maj. McKinley's old Congressional district is here on business, and says of the campaign in that State: "One thing about McKinley's candidacy is that there are no explanations to make, no fixing up of bad records. You know right where to find him on every subject. The people of Ohio are now understanding the tariff better, and are realizing the deception practised upon them by the democratic press. A reaction has set in, and there is no uncertainty about the success of the republican ticket in Ohio this year; the only thing that is in doubt is the size of the republican majority." Mr. Miller's language is about the same of that of every Ohio republican that has visited Washington since the nomination of Maj. McKinley.

The trade between Brazil and this country under the recently adopted reciprocity agreement, has already made it apparent that a cable must connect the two countries, if we would reap the full benefit of reciprocity, and Col. R. G. Ingersoll says he represents a company that is not only willing, but anxious to lay that cable.

## HALLO! HALLO!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below,

where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all

his different lines of Goods, so much so, that

you will at once be convinced where

your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place.

It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

Democracy and the Pensions.

The challenge recently given to the Democratic leaders and the Democratic press in these columns to answer the inquiry whether or not the Democratic party will repeal the pension laws if it comes into power, has been answered by a Democratic paper of this city in a most ambiguous manner. "The Democratic party will not repeal any law granting pensions to deserving old soldiers," it says. Then it will repeal nothing, and all the Democratic cry about the corruption and extravagance of Republican legislation in the matter of pensions counts for so much windy effort to create public sentiment against a system which the Democrats will not repeal if they get into power. The pension laws already provide that none but "deserving old soldiers," their widows and orphans, shall receive pensions. If any Democrat knows of any undeserving soldier on the pension roll, the production of proof to the effect would remove him, and the Democrat who knows it would be doing a patriotic act, and a loyal duty in making the exposure. But that is not the Democratic procedure. With over half a million names on the pension list they take a few examples of men who have been put on the roll unjustly as evidence that the entire pension list is fraudulent and corrupt. If it is so the pension laws should be repealed, and the only course for them to pursue to be consistent with the reckless, wild and extravagant denunciation of the pension system in which they indulge, is to demand the repeal of the pension laws. There is no half way ground.

The sudden change in expression in our Democratic contemporary is due to a consideration of the attitude of the Democratic party in State conventions last year on this subject, and to the citation by The Press of the enormous percentage of voters in the Northern States who are interested in pensions. The Democratic conventions of last year in Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon and Wyoming favored "liberal" pensions to soldiers, in Kansas "liberal and just", in Iowa "equitable", and in Ohio "just, liberal and equitable"; and in no State was there any declaration in favor of repealing the pension laws or in favor of their revision on any basis different from that on which they are now constructed. It is safe to say that the Democratic leaders in the various States know the power of the old soldiers in politics. They comprise over one-tenth of the voting population in all the States, and one-fifth or one-fourth of the voters in the Northern States. They are alarmed over the Democratic attacks on the pension laws and system, and it is certain they will not permit the Democratic party to come into power until it very clearly defines its position on pensions, and it should indorse the present system in all its phases they would not trust it so long as the present anti-pension howlings kept up in the Democratic press and by the Democratic leaders. N. Y. Press.

The free trade papers which have been asserting that no tin plate is made in this country are concerned as well in denying that any bar tin can be produced from American mines. They are flying a hard time to keep the facts from their readers. The Associated Press recently sent a dispatch from California saying that 38,000 lbs. of bar tin had been shipped from the smelters of the Temescal mines. It was widely published, of course, but the New York Times, discrediting the great news association of which it is a member, inserted in the dispatch the words to indicate that "it is claimed" that 38,000 pounds were shipped. This is kicking against the pricks.—*N. Y. Press*.

Mosquitoes are reported as being very thick in all parts of the district.

1/4 OFF.

1/4 OFF.

1-4 off on all SUMNER GOODS at the

Closing Sale of H. Joseph.

This is nothing New. But it is nevertheless True.

Profits are out of question at this time

of the year, and we are only too glad to close

out our still large stock of Summer Goods at cost

or less than cost. It is the old story, making room

for Fall Goods, but it's the truest story of all.

The very worst that can befall a Merchant is

to be compelled to carry over Light Summer

Goods to the next season, for

The probability is that the new styles

of the next season will force him to keep

this year's goods in the background which would be

a great loss to him, and he may

As well Close them out at less than

Cost and still be ahead in the opera-

tion, and as lose we must, we choose rather

to lose now and give our customers

the benefit of it.

Come all and avail yourselves of this

Great Opportunity.

Remember 1-4 off on all Summer Goods at the

OPERA HOUSE STORE.

H. JOSEPH.

GRAYLING. MICHIGAN.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a

good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.

The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.

Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.

Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.

Several choice lots on Brink's addition.

GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner

Peninsular Avenue and Ogumaw Street. Cheap.

A number of good farms.

Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.

Fine Brick Store in Hudson.

Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan. 29, 11

O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street,

where he is prepared to do any kind of

work in his line, in a thorough and

satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing

promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

May 21, 1911

A. CROSS.

I. M. SILSBY,

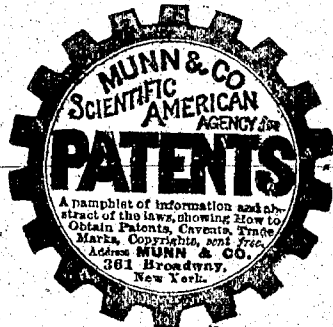
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

PLANS and Specifications furnished

ed upon application with prompt-

ness and dispatch.

Post Office, Roscommon, Mich.



Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds.

Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Offers of these municipalities about to issue bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Blank forms and blanks for procuring and supplying without charge. All communications and enquiries will have prompt attention. This bank pays 4 per cent on deposits, compounded semi-annually. (March, 1890.) S. D. ELMORE, President.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine

this paper, or obtain estimates

on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at

45 to 49 Randolph St., at

the Advertising Agency of C. C. & THOMAS.



# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1891.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Fresh Gold Dust, at the City Market.

All military goods at cost, at Mrs. S. P. Smith.

L. Jensen was in the city Monday.

Misses' Sailor hats, at Bensons' at 12 1/2 cents.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

Choclet Confectionary and Cigars, at Jackson & Masters.

Cab. Photos, \$2.50 per doz., at the Grayling Gallery.

Miss Anna Clark has gone to Bay View.

If you like good Cheese, go the store of Claggett & Pringle.

The largest assortment of Fans, from 5 cents up, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Mrs. Mickelson and boys went to Bay View Tuesday morning.

Highway Tax Receipts, for sale at this office.

A fine line of White Goods and Embroideries at Claggett & Pringle's.

The Snatta peach crop is estimated at 30,000 bushels.

Buy your drugs and medicines of L. Fournier, registered pharmacist.

Torr Bjorstrom, is out work for the Michigan & Hanson Lumber Co. at Twin Lakes, on the new mill.

Highway Tax Receipts, for sale at this office.

An Alpena man named Morrison has invented a machine which linen mill men pronounce a great invention.

Some good clocks at a low price call on W. Smith.

The people's party has refused to fuse with the democrats in Kansas in county elections this year.

Go to Claggett & Pringle's for fresh Butter and Eggs.

The H. M. Lord & Sons' Lumber company of Ansonia, last week, bought the Potts railroad, mill etc.

For a glass of delicious Ice Cream Soda Water, call at Fournier's.

Colorado is overrun with grasshoppers, and they're destroying all the crops.

Highway Tax Receipts, for sale at this office.

L. E. Shussar, of the Mancelona Herald, has been appointed postmaster of that town.

The best Pitches in town are found at Simpson's City Market.

An Indian burying ground has been unearthed in the heart of the city of Alpena.

Benson is selling Millinery at cost but for a good bargain, there is the place to go.

The Cheboygan Tribune has entered upon the seventeenth year of its existence.

The Hackley soldiers monument at Muskegon, will be dedicated September 15.

Now is the time to purchase a Sun Umbrella. You will find a complete line at Claggett & Pringle's.

Cheboygan papers claim that that city is overrun with peddlers and street fakirs.

You can buy the Peerless Pants and Overalls at Claggett & Pringle's. They are warranted not to rip.

Miss Sarah Finn, of Detroit, formerly of this place, is a guest this week of Mrs. Bearson.

Take your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry to G. W. Smith, the Jeweler, for repairs. All work warranted.

Misses Tillie and Lydia Cork, of Wayne county, are visiting their sister, Mrs. VanDyne.

Ladies, clean your kid gloves with Mother's glove cleaner, for sale only at Fournier's Drug Store.

Nov. J. Fournier expects his youngest sister to arrive this evening, for an extended visit.

Mrs. McClelland and Mrs. Stevens, of Bay City, are guests of Mrs. O. Parsons.

If you want your tinware repaired, take it to J. E. Kelley, at the Mitchell building.

The Atlanta Tribune, Montmorency county's bright weekly, entered its sixth year with its last publication.

Claggett & Pringle sell the best \$2.00 Shoe in town, either Ladies' or Gents'. Call and see them.

Editor Murphy, of the Tawas Herald, had his fingers quite badly burned in firing a cannon on the Fourth.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

The best \$5 cent Tea in town, or 3 pounds for \$1.00, at the store of Claggett & Pringle.

Wixon & Boutley's Great Show will be here next Thursday, July 23d. All should attend. Admission—25 cents. Children 12 cts.

Claggett & Pringle make a specialty of Ladies' Hosiery, from 5 cents up. Please call and examine.

The paper pulp mills of Alpena shipped 153,000 pounds of their product to different places last week.

Ladies don't fail to see the feather, bone Corset and Waist, at the store of Claggett & Pringle. Something new will not break.

Do you know that your subscription to the AVALANCHE is past due? Come in with your \$5.

FOUND—A black cape, gathered closely underneath the collar. The owner will find it at this office.

None but the purest drugs and chemicals used in dispensing. Physicians' prescriptions, and family recipes, at the lowest prices, L. Fournier.

A Tawas man is the owner of a book which was printed in the year 1737.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Those new Aristotypes are beauties. Call at Bonnell's and see them. Only \$3.50 per dozen.

The power press of the defunct Industrial Age, the Patrons of Industry paper in Tuscola county, was recently sold at public auction.

Experienced and Registered Pharmacists on hand day and night to attend to the wants of my patrons. L. Fournier.

The weather conditions of the past week have been favorable to oats, corn and potatoes, says the weather bureau.

G. W. Smith has just received a large assortment of Clocks, of different styles, which he will sell at low figures.

Senator Fridlander now says he will return to Oseoda and thump the life out of any of his constituents who give him chin music.

Every Man, Woman, and Child should buy their shoes at Claggett & Pringle's. A large assortment, and prices rock bottom.

Duncan McArthur, of East Tawas, was killed by a falling tree Wednesday at Archie Brown's camp, near Islipening.

Wm. Keough, Supervisor of Jonesville, Hillsdale county, arrived here yesterday, with his wife and Miss Eva Blachley, having driven through with his carriage.

A committee of Bay City business men will see that the G. A. R. post of that city, is well represented at the national encampment.

Messrs. Babbitt came in from the Manistee Saturday, having been out for a week with a party from Cleveland and Detroit.

One dollar reward will be paid to the finder of a penknife that was left on a table at the picnic grounds, last Saturday, it brought to this office.

Mrs. A. H. Towley is at Flint visiting her parents. She will visit friends in Linden, Flushing and St. Charles before she returns.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Phelps have gone down to their Bay County farm for a week. Perry will pitch hay while Mrs. Phelps is visiting.

The Royal buy-rake is for sale here, and is the best in the market, but if it does not rain soon, a fine tooth comb is all that will be needed this year.

to do all kinds of work in the way of repairing, Eve troughs and spouting put up at lowest rates.

Mr. Staley and family took possession of their pleasant cottage at Bay View, last week. He returned Monday.

Capt. F. L. Barker came in from the woods Sunday, looking much better than when he left. La Grippe has let go.

E. M. Roffee has sold the house on Peninsula Avenue, which has been occupied by Mr. Richards, for the past year, to H. Joseph.

Geo. W. Smith and family, of Grayling, were visiting at Attorney Cooper's the fourth and over Sunday, at Osego Co. News.

Goods were never so low as at present. Those needing supplies will never find a better time to buy. Read our advertising columns before purchasing. at Osego Co. Herald.

M. Simpson has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Flour, &c. &c., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any store.

J. F. Kelley, a tinsmith, has opened a shop in the Mitchell building, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all work in his line with promptness and dispatch. Prices reasonable.

W. H. Buell, of Grayling, is making preparations for the opening of a barber shop in the basement of the West Branch Hotel, in the sample room. at West Branch Herald.

Farmers report crops looking well, although there will not be half a crop of hay. That don't trouble us, as editors don't eat hay. at Arena Co. Review.

The new Aristotype is bound to go. Combining superior beauty of detail, high enamel, finish, and much greater permanency. It is a decided advance in Photography.

Bonnell makes them, \$3.50 per doz.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of H. Joseph, and his local in which he makes a liberal offer to the G. A. R.

A. J. Love offers three good cows for sale, or would sell his entire herd, with the outfit, and the best milk-routes in Grayling. Here is a chance for a fortune for the right man.

It is stated at Grand Rapids that the resignation of Commandant Manly, of the soldiers' home, means the resignation of Surgeon Spaulding and Adj. Walker.

The Democrat says that Miss Frank Steekert was a caller at that office on Thursday last week, but did not mention her business, that of stopping the paper. at Ros. News.

Osego County Treasurer Arnold, was in town Friday, renewing old acquaintance, and forming new ones. He reports preliminary work on their new Court house, as already begun.

A number of the friends of Miss Oriska Haverfield were entertained by her, last Saturday evening, at the residence of Jas. K. Wright, with an exceedingly pleasant musicale.

The question of bonding the village for \$20,000 for the purchase of water works, which was voted on last Monday, was defeated by a vote of 115 against 91 for, majority of 14. at West Branch Herald.

The flax machine recently invented by Morrison, of Alpena, will be exhibited at the International exhibition in Detroit the coming fall. Linen mill men who have seen the machine say it is a great invention.

The Saturday night, says: "C. A. Fridlander went to Saginaw last Monday. He will visit Detroit before returning." He took on a jag at Saginaw, raised Cain, and was kicked into the street.

Jennie Newman, a 15-year-old girl, got her right arm crushed and terribly burned by being caught in the rollers of a steam mangle in Robinson's laundry at Saginaw, this morning. at Det. News.

The American Express Company are giving us better service, having engaged A. J. Marsh, to collect and deliver Express in the business part of the village. It will save a lot of running to the depot. Hang out your card.

C. O. McCullough has rented the Commercial House, and proposes to continue it as a first class hotel. He has no connection with the saloon part, which will be continued by Mr. Anderson. If Charley can run a hotel as well as he can make a fine boot, he will be a success.

Last year \$5,000 was paid out here for huckleberries. A. Eberhardt, who is prepared to buy the berries for cash, informs us that in his opinion the crop will bring from \$5,000 to 10,000 this year. He says there are few sections where berries promise to be plentiful. at Cheboygan Tribune.

Special Benefit for the Grand Army of the Republic, for one day only, the 25 of July is the day that we will sell Slater's all wool blue suits, at \$8 cash per suit.

You Soldiers and Sailors know well what they are worth, so be sure and come round early in the morning before they are gone.

The Michigan & Hanson Lumber plant in the State, near Whitehall, which they will move into their new site at Twin Lakes. John K. Hanson will superintend its removal, next week. It is modern, all through, running a circular, and band saw. They will ship to Cheboygan by water.

One of the largest land and lumber deals for this section was consummated here this week. Michigan & Hanson Lumber Co. bought the land and 25,000,000 feet of pine, in Town 28 N. R. 2 East, and the same day, Selling. Hanson & Co. bought eight thousand acres of hard wood land in Osego county, Town 30, N. R. 1, W. The consideration in both transactions is private.

With one accord the Democratic papers are publishing statements showing the size of our payments for pensions. It is true that our burden for pensions is large. So is our debt of gratitude to the soldiers of the Union. But will our Democratic contemporaries descend to particulars and tell us precisely what pensions they would repeal if they could? at Boston Journal.

It is credibly reported that David Ward, proprietor of the Grayling and Charlevoix railroad will extend his grade from the State road where it is at present by way of the East Intermediate valley to a junction with the West Michigan at Ellsworth. Close running schedules and arrangement between his road and the West Michigan and Michigan Central roads will make a most excellent passenger route either southeast to Detroit or southwest. at East Jordan Enterprise.

We call the attention of our soldier readers to the recent dedication of Turill Post Hall, G. A. R. at Lapeer, Mich., under the command of Prof. H. C. Rankin, who so ably conducted the late teachers' institute in Grayling, and who wore the army blue in stormy days ago. The Hall was fitted up for the Post through the liberality of veteran Robt. King, a member of the Post, and known to our readers as the "Michigan Shingle King." at Osego Co. Herald.

## Women and Baseball.

We are always glad to chronicle a new idea, especially when it is possessed of such great merit as that which is now presented to us in the August number of DEMOCRAT'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, which has just arrived. One of the leading articles is a game of baseball and played out on paper by means of finely executed illustrations with explicit descriptions of each move. Those who have attempted to explain the game of baseball to a sister, wife, or wife-to-be, know what an almost hopeless task it was. Now here is the whole thing done for you, and cleverly and clearly that after reading it a woman will be as anxious as any one of the other sex to see a match, and she will never again say, "Well! what is there in baseball, anyhow?" The article will save you hours of explanation, and shows the enterprise of this progressive Magazine, which strives to give the public just what they want. This August number is certainly very attractive. "A Happy Day at Cairo," with its beautiful illustrations, gives a splendid idea of home life in Egypt; "Summer's Bird" is one of Olive Thorne Miller's charming papers; "The Game of Lawn Croquet" describes the new pastime that is almost as fascinating as tennis; there are, ably, stories and beautiful poems; all the numerous departments are overflowing with good and seasonable things; and in addition there are over two hundred fine illustrations, including a beautiful water-color of "Swallows." It is published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, at 15 East 14th St., New York. Price 20 cents; or \$2 per year. Any of our local newsdealers will be glad to supply it.

"Turn that wrapping paper the other side out," says a lady in a dry goods store recently, as a clerk was putting up her purchase in wrapping paper. "I don't want to be a walking advertisement for your store. I read the papers as all intelligent people should, and I think that in them is the place to advertise your business, instead of asking your customers to carry your sign around each purchase of goods. Tell the people through the papers what you have to sell, and how you sell it." This suggestion voices the sentiment of the ladies, and they it is who read the advertisements and buy the bulk of the goods sold by retailers.

Samuel Untermyer, president of the Harney Peak Mining Company of South Dakota, has just returned from the Black Hills, where the claims of his company are located, and he says that there are thousands of tons of tin ore resting on the dumps at the company's mines, awaiting only the completion of the mill to be turned out as bar tin. The new mill will be completed next April, and is to have a capacity of about eight tons of pure tin a day, representing a valuation of \$3,200 to \$4,000 per day. at N. Y. Press.

The cutlery business of Sheffield, England, fell off \$350,000 in amount during the past three months. That means that American workmen have had much more employment at good wages, and American enterprise and industry a corresponding profit. Of course it is all an account of the McKinley bill. at Cleveland Leader.

To the Grand Army of the Republic we are indebted for one of the most interesting and impressive of our ceremonial days—that on which the graves of the soldiers are decorated. The idea originated in the mind of a German who had served as a private in the Union army, whose name has been preserved. at Bay City Times.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. C. THATCHER.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad teething arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Kind Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c, a bottle at H. C. Thatcher's Drug Store."

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at H. C. Thatcher's Drug Store, large bottles 50c. and \$1.

Senator Stewart's plan of running a Plate Indian for the presidency on a free coinage platform is chimerical. He couldn't find an intelligent Indian who would stand on such a platform. Senator Stewart will have to content himself with a democrat. at Det. Tribune.

Reciprocity is a republican policy, proposed by a republican secretary of state, adopted by a republican congress, and approved by a republican President, and carried out by a republican administration. There is a tendency among democratic organs to misrepresent these facts. at Detroit Tribune.

They accuse Mr. Blaine of being an invalid, but none accuse him of weakness of brain. Even now the democratic papers have him dying; they always start at his feet and stop just short of his cranium. The day is past in which they can assail Mr. Blaine's intellect without being laughed at even by their own partisans. at Muskegon Chronicle.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending July 11, '91.

Helderman, Chas. Milner, Mrs. Fred Kristianson, K. J. Smith, S. K. Wolcott, H. W.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

J. M. JONES, P. M.

For Sale.

I HAVE for sale three Mich. Cows, one yearling Heifer, and a pig one year old. They can be seen on my farm in South Branch township. For further information, call on or address Dr. S. REVELL, Roscommon, Mich.

For Sale.

10 Horses, 4 Buggies, House and four lots, all at a bargain. Inquire at John Rasmussen's Livery stable, on Cedar Street.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON, May 3, 1.

For Sale.

A GOOD House and two lots with a large barn, and two vacant lots, will be sold at a bargain. This property is as desirably located as any in this village. Inquire at this office or of Christian Range.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop over the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call. H. B. WILLIAMS, Aug. 18th, '87.

Church Work by Leading Churchmen.

The National Tribune, Washington, D. C. the Great National Weekly for the home and fire-side, will shortly begin the publication of a highly interesting series of articles on the condition, development and prospects of the great Churches in this country, by the leading men of several Churches. The articles and their contributors are:

Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop John P. Swenman; Protestant Episcopal Church, Right Reverend Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., D. D., Bishop of Delaware;

Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. H. M. McKracken, Chancellor of the University of the South; Evangelical Lutheran Church, Prof. E. J. Wolf, of the Gottsbrog Seminar; Congregational Church, Rev. J. N. Whiton, of the Trinity Church, New York City;

Baptist Church, Robert S. McArthur, D. D., Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, New York City; The Jewish Synagogue in America, Abraham J. Simon, Editor Jewish Messenger, and Professor of Hebrew in University of New York; Subscription price of paper \$1 a year; three months, containing these articles, 25 cents.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS

Claims and Trade-Marks for Invention, and all Patents of Business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, in a house, where you can see the results of our work, and we can secure patents in less time than those who operate from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description of the invention, to be patented, not free of charge. Our fee not till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," sent free of charge. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Notice.

Twenty-third Judicial Circuit.—In Chancery.

Hattie B. Breed, Plaintiff, vs. Edward S. Breed, Defendant.

IN TRUST is appearing for said defendant and the return of the Sheriff of said County, that the defendant Edward S. Breed is not a resident of this State, that his last known place of residence was in the State of Missouri, and that his whereabouts are unknown. On motion of Gen. L. Alexander, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendant, Edward S. Breed, be entered herein, within five months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance, he cause his answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, Clerk of Court.

June 4, Wt.

THIS PAPER is for sale at the following places: J. W. AVER & CO., Muskegon, Mich.

# DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When you are in need of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES, It will Pay you to Call and see me

AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

L. FOURNIER, Grayling, Michigan.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GOING NORTH.

Exp. Mail. Accommodation.

Detroit, Iv. P. M. A. M.

Chicago, Jackson, P. M. A. M.

Bay City, P. M. A. M.

Grayling, Arr. 2:40 P. M. 1:30

Grayling, Dep. 2:40 P. M. 1:30

Mackinac City, 8:30 A. M. 5:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Mackinac City, 9:45 P. M. 9:00

Grayling, Arr. 1:45 P. M. 1:00

Grayling, Dep. 1:45 P. M. 1:00

Bay City, Arr. 6:25 P. M. 6:45

Detroit, Arr. 11:20 A. M. 9:40 P. M.

Chicago, 11:20 A. M. 11:20 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PAS. AGENT.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Ticket Act, Grayling.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS.—This bank will open accounts with business houses and private individuals in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments. Money loaned on approved commercial paper or satisfactory names or collateral.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Having its own accounts in the principal cities of Europe, the bank is prepared to quote the latest rates of exchange, and to sell and buy foreign bills in large or small amounts.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.—This bank issues its own letters of credit, thus enabling its customers to travel with ease and safety, and to make payments in any part of the world. Full information given upon application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.—The First National Bank issues its own certificates of deposit, payable at any time, and in any amount, and at a rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum, and also issues its own certificates of deposit, payable at any time, and in any amount, and at a rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum, and also issues its own certificates of deposit, payable at any time, and in any amount, and at a rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS

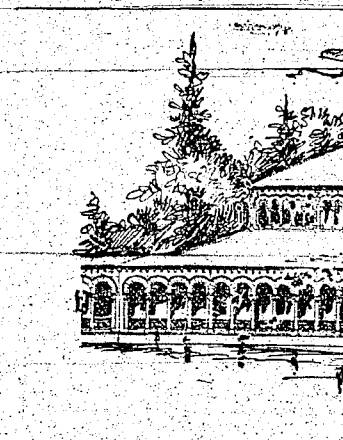
### MINUTE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPOGRAPHY.

The Different Buildings Will Be Marvels of Beautiful Architecture—Description of Some of the Principal Ones—Features in the World's History.

Many thousands, no doubt, have begun to be curious as to how the buildings and grounds of the Columbian Exposition will appear—what part of the site will be present. A bird's-eye view of the site and buildings and a series of drawings showing the plans of the various structures and their ground plans will soon be issued. Without waiting for these, however, a general idea can be given.

In the northern portion of the grounds we will see a picturesque group of buildings, perhaps forty or fifty of them, constituting a veritable village of palaces. Here, on a hundred acres or more, beautifully laid out, will stand the buildings of foreign nations and of a number of the States of the Union, surrounded by lawns, walks, and beds of flowers and shrubbery. They will be ranged on wide, curving avenues, will include some of the most ornate, costly and beautiful structures, and constitute perhaps the most interesting portion of the entire exposition. In the western part of the group will stand the Illinois building, 400 by 100, and fifty feet in height, and costing \$350,000. It will be severely classic in style, with a dome in the center, and a great porch facing southward. In this portion of the park, too, will stand the fine arts building, which is to be a magnificent palace costing half a million. Just south of the Illinois and State buildings may be observed a considerable expanse of the lagoon, with inlet to the lake, encompassing three islands. On the latest one will stand the United States fisheries building, 700 feet in length, and flanked at each end by a curved arcade connecting it with two round pavilions in which will be arranged the fish exhibit. This building, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, will be in the Spanish style, and conspicuous because of a liberal use of color.

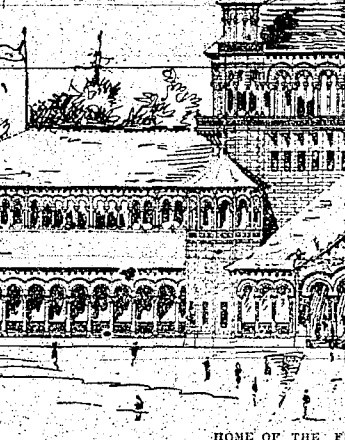
A little further south, across an area of the lagoon, will be the United States Government Building, measuring three hundred and fifty by four hundred and twenty feet, and having a dome one hundred and twenty feet in diameter and one hundred and fifty feet high. It will be constructed of stone, iron, and glass, classic in style, cover four acres, and cost \$100,000. On the lake shore, west of the Government building, will be a sun-bath, the new bathing



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

of architects, is its designer, and he has made it stately and simple yet exceedingly striking in appearance, and an excellent representative of Italian renaissance. It will cost \$500,000, be adorned with scores of statues and figures, and be surrounded by a glazed dome rising 200 feet. To the northward of the administration building on either side and facing the grand avenue, will be two more immense buildings, one for the electrical and the other for the mining exhibit. These will be about equal in size, covering each a little more than five acres and a half. Both will be French renaissance. The former, designed by Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, will be the more expensive, however, costing \$650,000; while the latter, designed by S. S. Benjamin, of Chicago, will cost \$350,000. The board of architects have declared that both will be exceptionally interesting structures.

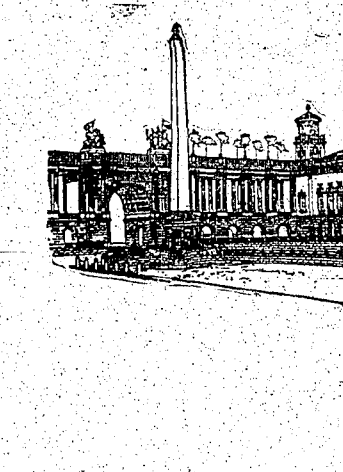
North of these buildings in the main lagoon will be an island of twenty or thirty acres in area. It is the intention to have this kept as a wild and picturesque island, where the visitor may wander through a miniature "forest primeval," pathless and untransformed by art, and may hunt the fragments of the forest in the shape of elk, moose, and generally commune with nature in its native haunts.



HOME OF THE FISHERIES EXHIBIT.

ions complete with apparatus, war balloons and a full-size model of a \$5,000,000 battleship of the first class. The visitor arriving by steamboat will probably see, also, anchored near by, a Columbus fleet—a reproduction, as near as may be, of the one with which the great discoverer sailed from Palos—and also a Government revenue cutter and one or two torpedo boats.

The largest building of the Exposition—that of manufactures and liberal arts—will measure 1,700 by 800 feet, with two interior courts and at its center a great dome 350 feet in diameter. This building, of French



MACHINERY HALL.

renaissance, is designed by George S. Post, of New York. After passing this immense structure, the steamboat will drop alongside the pier. This, as designed by Augustus Saint Gaudens, of Paris, will be a veritable masterpiece and a source of much enjoyment to visitors. Two parallel piers will extend from the shore about 400 feet, where, taking out curves, they will partly enclose a circular harbor, from the center of which will rise, on a great pedestal, a commanding statue of Columbus or the Republic.

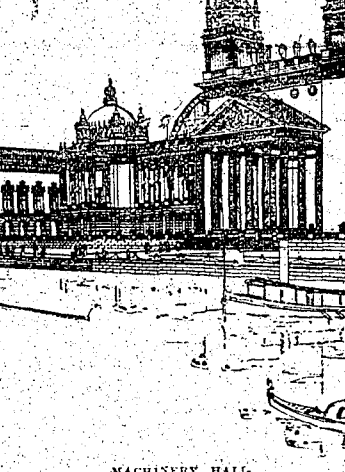
From the pier, extending westward, will be a long avenue or court several hundred feet wide, affording, Chief Burnham says, a spectacle unparalleled in the world—a marvel of architectural grandeur and sublimity, an exposition of itself. To the right, at the entrance of this grand avenue, will be the great manufacturing building, and farther back the other attractions already referred to. To the left will be the agricultural building, measuring eight hundred by five hundred feet, designed by Architect McKim, of New York. This, Chief Burnham says, will be a "dream." Its cost will be half a million. Between this and the huge manufacturing building lies a branch of the lagoon. All down this grand avenue, encompassing a beautiful sheet of water, will stand the top line buildings, where the majestic facades of which will sweep the gaze of the visitor until it rests upon the administration building of the exposition, which terminates the vista nearly a mile distant. Upon traversing this the visitor will find a veritable Bois de Boulogne or Versailles in point of beauty of effects produced by landscape architecture and gardening.

Passing the agricultural building the visitor will come to the great machinery hall, which lies to the westward of it, and which is connected with it by a horseshoe arcade doubling a branch of the lagoon. It will be nearly identical with it in size and cost, but will differ considerably in appearance, being "serious, impressive, and rich in architectural line and detail," Chief Burnham says, and the best work of its designers, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston.

Opposite machinery hall and north of it, in the center of the "long walk," will stand the exposition administration building. This will be one of the most imposing, and, in proportion to its size, the most expensive of the large structures. Richard M. Hunt, President of the American Institute

building still further westward, or more accurately, southwestward, the observer will arrive at the main entrance to the exposition, and the departure of visitors. Six parallel tracks will sweep into the grounds in a huge circle at the extreme southwest corner, connecting with the main trunk line of the same point. Around this loop the trains, in arriving and departing, will sweep at intervals of a few minutes, and the arrival and departure of visitors. From scores of domes and towers and minarets, flags and streamers will be floating, and both the exterior and interior of the buildings will be "warm" with a liberal display of color.

Within this loop made by the railway



FRONT ELEVATION OF THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

lake shore or hypothesis of the triangle and across the southern end, or the base, of the triangle, will be a series of bridges and not structures ranged along the perpendicular. The first one arrived at is the transportation building. This will be a Romanesque in style and one of the largest of all, measuring one thousand and twenty by two hundred and sixty feet, exclusive of a great annex in the rear. The transportation building, together with the depots, will cost \$1,000,000. North of this will be the horticultural building, another immense structure, one thousand by one hundred and fifty feet, with three domes, one at each end and a larger one in the center. This will be constructed chiefly of glass and iron, and will cost \$250,000.

Still farther north, and directly opposite the park entrance of "midway pleasure," will stand the women's building, which is to be four hundred by two hundred feet in dimensions, two stories high, and will cost

the distinction between his own property and some one else's. When a thief is caught in the most trivial offense he is told to hold up his hands. Then they ask him which hand he would like to keep. When he has made his choice they cut off the other. This naturally creates a prejudice against kleptomaniacs in its various forms. I don't quite know what they would do with a bank officer who got his clutch on a million, but I guess they would save the hand with its contents and throw the rest of him to the sharks. —New York Times.

The czar is not musical. At all events, he does not care to hear Jews harping about their wrongs.

astonishing array of them there can be no doubt, and unquestionably some of them will be important and exceedingly interesting features of the great exposition.

All the important buildings will stand on elevated ground, the "main trunk line" level, thus greatly improving the general landscape effect and rendering their own appearance more imposing. From scores of domes and towers and minarets, flags and streamers will be floating, and both the exterior and interior of the buildings will be "warm" with a liberal display of color.

So popular has this printing shop become aboard ship that "plants" have been placed aboard other than regular liners. There is an old ship aboard the United States man-of-war Chicago, the flagship of the Squadron of Evolution. On a recent cruise of the White Squadron this ship was called upon to print the Bulletin, besides doing other official service for the officers of the fleet. Nine numbers were printed during the cruise, the last at Norfolk, Va., on May 23. In the publication were printed articles on "Hayti as a Nation," "Our Naval Cadets," "Is Jack a Grumbler?" "Our National Flag," and "Squadron Target Practice." The late Rear Admiral Geo. F. Preble, Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, and the late Commander W. P. Sycer also contributed three clever poems to the sheet. The officers and crew of the fleet say they could not get along without the Bulletin now.

"Hens are funny critters," says an old farmer, "and I have one on my lot. A few months ago she took a liking for an old henbird covey of mine. At first all she did was to go out to the pasture with the cow, but after a while she began to jump on the cow's back. For a long time the cow resented this and shook the hen off. But it did not do any good; the hen hopped right on again, until at last, in sheer despair, the cow accepted the situation. She was probably the more inclined to do so when she discovered, as she soon did, that Biddy, as much as possible, kept insects from annoying her. In fact, she even went further than that, for when she discovered that the cow would like to have her back scratched, she scratched it in a way to make the

cow very happy. As a result of this the cow soon began to enjoy the companionship of the hen; and now, when the hen gets off for awhile to eat, old Biddy is evidently uneasy until she comes back again. —Evening Wisconsin.

Babies are so slow in learning to talk because they have to devote so much of their time and energy to trying to understand what in the world it is their mothers say.

It is now alleged that hot water is a cure for consumption. This will explain how cases of domestic infelicity never develop into consumption.

eral remarks as to the condition of sky, air, and sea. Several thousand of these have to be prepared and delivered to the mail steamboat on the arrival of the steamship at each port. As the mail boat always reaches the company's pier in advance of the printing department, the abstract of log is generally at the company's office down town for newspaper reporters before the steamship reaches her dock. All this printing is free of charge to the passengers, the steamship company meeting the expense.

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## WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.

A New Monument to Be Erected Over Her Grave.

Mrs. L. J. Beard, a New York business woman and a most patriotic American, has been empowered by Mrs. John T. Gooldrick, President of the Mary Washington Monument Association, of Fredericksburg, Va., to take steps toward the raising of a fund to aid in the erection of a new monument to be placed over the grave of Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington, at Fredericksburg. The present monument was erected many years ago, and has not only never been finished but has fallen into partial decay. The patriotic feelings of the ladies of Virginia became aroused over this fact some time ago, and the present association was formed for the purpose of erecting a new monument.

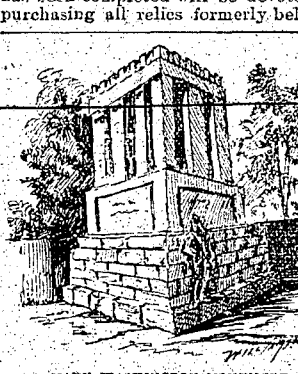
Mrs. Beard's plan is to have a large number of steel engravings made of Mary Washington, taken from an oil painting now in the possession of descendants of George Washington living at Fredericksburg. This is the only likeness of Mrs. Washington in existence and was painted in England.



MARY, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON. (From the only portrait in existence.)

While being brought to this country the face of the picture was slightly damaged. Fifty-five years ago an effort was made in Philadelphia to remedy the injury, but with slight success.

The proposed engravings will be made by a New York firm of acknowledged ability, and will be quite large in size. It is estimated that four months will be required to complete the work. The engraving will be placed on sale in all parts of the country at a moderate price. Special arrangements will be made for its sale in the White House. The engravings will be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, among them being several citizens of New York, whose high standing will be a guarantee that the money will be properly applied. A caveat to secure the copyright of the engraving has been filed by Mrs. Beard at Washington. She intends to offer a prize for the best poem embodying the virtues of Mrs. Washington and making reference to the erection of the new monument. This poem will be inscribed on a slab of onyx, to be inserted in the base of the monument. The material composing the present monument will be used in the construction of the one to be erected. Any portion of the fund remaining after the new monument has been completed will be devoted to purchasing all relics formerly belonging



MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

ing to the Washington family which has been in the possession of the family for many years.

Brussels and Tapestry. Brussels and tapestry carpets are so similar in appearance that they might readily be regarded, on a casual consideration, as fabrics of the same structure. But when the principles on which the pattern is obtained in the respective articles are examined, it is at once evident that there is practically no actual resemblance; for while in the brussels the design is purely a woven effect, in the tapestry it is merely a print, says the Philadelphia Record.

The weaving of brussels affords some characteristic features for investigation. The pile warp, for instance, instead of running off ordinary yarn beams, is wound on bobbins or miniature beams, fixed in frames or a huge reel, stationed behind the loom. Each color requires what is technically called a separate frame.

A five-frame brussels is a carpet with this number of colors succeeding each other in the same line of fabric. The manner in which the various colors are controlled—in other words, in which they are concealed from or brought into view—is an important factor in the manufacture of this article. On examining a brussels carpet it will be observed that the individual threads forming the pile seem either to be composed of several colors or to be substituted by yarns of other shades, according to the section of the pattern being formed. For instance, in the same line of the design, looking at the fabric lengthwise, apparently in the same thread, many from three to five colors, such as black, green, drab, scarlet, and blue, form the pile in succession. If these effects are not due to a variegated yarn, they result from the employment of five distinct threads, each of which is so controlled that it only appears in the pile when assisting to develop the design.

To obtain a three-frame pattern composed, say, of black, scarlet, and olive, at least three separate weaves are necessary—one for each shade. Thus the weave used in forming the shed in the warp for the black pile is so arranged as to depress the scarlet and olive, while that for giving the scarlet pile conceals the black and olive threads, and lastly, that for producing the olive pile hides the black and scarlet ends; so that, by an appropriate application of these respective weaves to the design, the colors are brought up in the figure where required.

PRINCIPLE above habit, use before pleasure, is the line from which drill cares and regrets are most easily banished.

## HUMOR.

Why He Felt Blue.

"What's the matter, old man?" he said, as they met the morning after. "You look blue."

"I feel blue."

"But last night you were the jolliest member of the party."

"I felt jolly."

"You acted like a boy just out of school."

"It's like one."

"You said your wife had gone away for the first time in three years, and there wasn't any one to say a word if you went home and kicked over the mantel clock."

"I remember it."

"You said that if you stayed out until 4 o'clock there was no one to look at you reproachfully and sigh and make you feel mean."

"Yes; I stayed out until 4 o'clock, didn't I?"

"You certainly did."

"And I gave an Indian warwhoop on the doorstep?"

"Yes; and you sang a verse from a comic-opera song and tried to dance a jig."

"And my wife had missed the train. Now go away and leave me. I want to kick myself a little more for not taking the precaution to get an affidavit from the conductor that she went with the train."

Don't Kick. Though the weather be wet And your clothing be mused, He'll kick. Don't grumble and fret. For the rain, don't forget. Is laying the dust. Don't kick. Though the weather be hot And bottled be your blood, He'll kick. Be content with your lot. For the sunning is what Is drying the mud. Don't kick. Speaking of the shifting weather, Tell you what I wish you'd do: Wish you'd inform me whether It's hot enough for you. (Cold.)

Western Nerve. While in Topeka, Kan., last week, I witnessed a singular exhibition of nerve on the part of a tramp, said a commercial traveler the other day. A rather seedy-looking individual entered a restaurant at which I was dining and ordered a very elaborate meal. After eating it with great relish he took his check, valued it to the cashier's desk, and coolly informed him that he had no money. The cashier put his hand to a shelf under the desk, produced a pistol, and ordered the man to pay.

"What's that?" the tramp asked, pointing to the pistol.

"That, sir," answered the cashier, "is a revolver."

An expression of relief came over the man's face as he replied:

"Oh, I don't care a straw for a revolver! I thought it was a stomach pump. Good-afternoon."

Not a Success as a Dictionary. Tommy (in search of information)—Mr. Knowitall, what does "copyright" you see printed in books mean?

Mr. Knowitall—Ahem—ahem. Copyright, my little boy, means—means. Well, you know, copy is what the writer hands the printer and copy write means he had to write the copy before they could print it. Now, run away and don't bother.

The "Rauomest Cheese." Some years ago, when —'s axle grease was a new thing on the market, a drummer was showing it to a grocer in one of the Southern States. While lauding the merits of the stuff a negro entered the store and, after looking over the lot for a while, said to the drummer:

"Boss, am that cheese?"

"It is, and after that silk," was the reply the drummer received.

"What am cheese wuff, boss?"

"Ten cents."

After a moment's hesitation the man turned to the grocer and said: "Massa White, would you frow in a few cackas of that cheese?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

After producing the dime the sable son of Ethiopia took the cheese (?) and the crackers and sat down outside the store to have a feast. He spread the stuff on good and thick and seemed to eat it very much to his liking. After waiting him for a time the drummer and the merchant went out and said to him:

"How does it go, Sam?"

"Well," was the answer, "them crackus is pow'ful fine, but Massa White, this am de rauomest cheese dis nigga eber seed."

Great Look. First pickpocket—Bill was over to Philadelphia the other day. Second pickpocket—Did he do any business?

"Got his hand into a banker's pocket."

"What luck did he have?"

"Fustrate; got his hand back."

## POETESS AND INDIAN WED.

Miss Elaine Goodale and Dr. Charles A. Eastman Married.

Miss Elaine Goodale, the well-known authoress and poetess, was married at the Church of the Ascension, New York City, to Dr. Charles A. Eastman, the civilized Sioux physician. The groom is a young man of education and refine-



MISS ELAINE GOODALE.

ment, and about thirty years of age, and his paternal grandfather was a captain in the United States army, who married an Indian girl, known as the "Demi-Goddess" of the Sioux on account of her great beauty. Dr. Eastman entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, and subsequently graduated with honors from Dartmouth. He was class orator, captain of the football team and winner of medals for skill in fencing and physical manhood. Miss Goodale is about the medium, neither blonde nor brunette, of graceful figure and en-



CHARLES ALEXANDER WILLIAMS CHIVESA (DR. EASTMAN).

tertaining manner. She has dark eyes and chestnut hair, regular features, with an intelligent and expressive countenance that lights up wonderfully as she talks. Miss Goodale was born on her father's place, "Sky Farm Cottage," in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and is twenty-seven years of age. She was the supervisor of Indian schools, but resigned her position, as it entailed constant travel, and will live with her husband at the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, where her husband is Government Medical Inspector.

MRS. JOSEPHINE PEARY.

The First Woman Explorer to Join an Arctic Expedition.

Josephine Diebitch, wife of Lieut. Peary, accompanies the party now on its way to North Greenland, to explore the arctic regions. Her expedition expects to return in two years. Mrs. Peary is a handsome and intelligent young woman, and wrote enthusiastically of her proposed trip. "She is the only woman in the party. When asked what she was going to do with herself in that horridly lonesome country she replied: 'During the summer, you know, it will be light all the time and I shall never go beyond the horizon. I shall spend my time out of doors as much as possible. I shall botanize, sketch, take photographs of all the curious and pretty animals and expect to do considerable gunning. There are quantities of loons, elder-ducks, ptarmigan,



MRS. LIET PEARY.

(The first woman explorer to accompany an arctic exploring expedition.)

and various kinds of sea birds. Then, too, there will be a daily romp with my two jet-black Newfoundland dogs, which were brought direct from St. Johns, N. F., for me by Capt. Pike, and I will practice snow-shoeing and skier running. During the three months when we will have continuous night, I shall keep myself busy mounting my botanical specimens, reading and looking after such things as belong to woman's department. Besides, we take with us many games, including chess, checkers, dominos, parchees, backgammon and cards. We will also have occasional musicales, each member of the party playing a different musical instrument. We propose to be a jolly party."

Recovered and Non-Suited.

Here is a queer case for an action. A man was insane and determined to throw himself out of the window of the asylum. He made several attempts, and was prevented by the servants. Put in a new apartment he tried it again, jumped out of the window, fell on the lawn, injured himself seriously, but, strange to say, the shock cured his mental disorder. At once he sued the officers of the asylum for negligence. The plaintiff was non-suited. There is a delightful legal quibble about this, for the pros and cons are many.

"You know that you are not obliged to say anything that will commit yourself," said the Judge mechanically. "Now, honor bright, Judge," replied the prisoner, "if I'll promise to be non-committal, will you?"







